

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse FGL2 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 829321
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived mouse FGL2 Val20-Pro432 Accession # P12804
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

FGL2 (fibrinogen-like protein 2), also called fibroleukin, is a 64-70 kDa secreted glycoprotein of the Fibrinogen-like superfamily. It has prothrombinase activity and also promotes T regulatory (T_{reg}) activity (1-6). The mouse FGL2 gene encodes a 432 amino acid (aa) protein that contains a 19 aa signal sequence and a 413 aa mature sequence with a coiled-coil region and a fibronectin C-terminal homology domain or FRED (1, 2). A 260-280 aa FGL2 complex is thought to be a tetramer formed by covalent disulfide linkage of dimers that are associated via coiled-coil interactions (2, 3). Mature mouse FGL2 shares 91% aa identity with rat FGL2, and 77-80% aa identity with human, equine, porcine, bovine and canine FGL2. FGL2 appears to have two modes of action. One mode involves its prothrombinase activity, which requires calcium and acidic phospholipids (4). This mode is thought to be active during hepatitis viral infections when FGL2, produced by macrophages in response to IFN-γ, induces hepatic apoptosis and fibrin deposition (7). In addition, FGL2 produced by endothelial cells in response to TNF-α within cardiac xenografts or allografts promotes coagulation during acute vascular rejection (7-9). A second mode of action involves soluble (not phospholipid-associated) FGL2 and is independent of prothrombinase activity (2). Soluble FGL2 is required for T_{reg} function, and directly suppresses DC, T, and B cell immune reactivity; consequently, some FGL2-deficient mice develop autoimmune glomerulonephritis (5, 6). *In vitro*, soluble FGL2 can skew T cell polarization toward Th2 and inhibit proliferation of stimulated T cells and maturation of DC (6). In pregnancy, fetal trophoblast cells secrete FGL2. The immune suppressive mode of FGL2 may prevent early fetal loss; however, the procoagulant mode is thought to mediate infection-triggered abortion (10).

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